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NAKAJIMA OUTLINES BASIS FOR POSTWAR INDUSTRIES

Rehabilitation Must Pivot on Potsdam Declaration, Says Commerce Minister

Commerce and Industry Minister Chikuhei Nakajima Friday morning told representatives of the press that the basis for the nation's peace industries would be laid according to the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. The Government would above all faithfully observe the directions in the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, in order that the nation's international standing may be enhanced and so that, through establishing points of harmony with the United Nations on the premises of Japan's desire to fulfill her obligations to execute reparations and to make the contributions to the welfare of mankind which the special capacities of her people and resources permit, it was hoped that the necessity of preserving and maintaining the primary industries that are necessary for the agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries, as well as the industries necessary for the people's sustenance and for restoration of devastated areas, would be recognized.

He said that the aircraft and other war industries would be abolished or reconverted as speedily as possible, with consideration given to recompensation where the State's responsibility was established; that restriction on the manufacture of various commodities for civilian consumption had already been abolished; that investigations were being conducted with a view to promoting civilian industry; that to stabilize the demand and supply situation economic control could not be abolished at once, but that the controls would be abolished or adjusted as conditions warranted; that to maintain the supply of daily necessaries various rationing systems would have to be continued, although others would be abolished; and that priority would be given to industry in supplying labor which was plentiful.

The Commerce and Industry Minister outlined the general policies for postwar economic reconstructions, as follows:

(1) Commercial and industrial administration will be based on the will of the people.

(2) Negotiations will be conducted with the United Nations regarding the maintenance of those industries considered necessary for national sustenance. The United Nations have already indicated their readiness to come to an understanding.

(3) Reconversation of industry from a war to a peace basis will be made as speedily as possible, special measures for purchases by the Government of industrial plants being under consideration.

(4) While State compensation for industries to be reconverted will be made, the subsidies for the defense industries will be suspended.

(5) Reconversion of war industries will be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the United Nations.

(6) The Government has already adopted a policy of promoting civilian production.

(7) Economic control and control associations will be continued for some time.

(8) While the necessity for the revival of trade is recognized, the control of the distribution of necessaries, in which the neighborhood associations are utilized will be continued for some time.

(9) The Commerce and Industry Ministry recognizes the importance of private initiative, elevation of technical standards, promotion of economic requirements, and display of economic efficiency.

The following questions were put to, and answered by, the Commerce and Industry Minister.

Q.—What is the basic policy of the Government regarding the administration of commercial and industrial affairs?

A.—We will make efforts to bring about closer cooperation in industrial circles and to enable industrialists to participate actively in the administration of industrial affairs. While the concrete solution of many industrial problems is still pending, bureaucratic control, which characterized wartime administration will be avoided as far as possible and the will of the people be made the basis of all economic activities.

Q.—In what concrete manner is the will of the people to be made the basis of economic activities?

A.—The Ministry hopes to secure the services of capable civilians in industrial circles in the administration of industrial affairs, in order to utilize their knowledge and experience to establish closer contact with private industry in general.

Q.—What are the basic policies of the Government in carrying on negotiations with the United Nations regarding the maintenance and promotion of the nation's peacetime industries?

A.—The Government will above all faithfully observe the directions in the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, so as to enhance the nation's international standing and we will explain to the United Nations the necessity of preserving and maintaining the primary industries that are necessary for the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries, as well as the industries necessary for the people's sustenance and for restoration of devastated areas, in order to secure their understanding. Some of the United Nations have already signified their understanding

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Government Decides Local Liaison Offices At Yokohama, Kyoto

For supplying various information and offering facilities to the local troops of the Allied Powers, the Government decided at the Cabinet Council on September 7 to open local liaison offices at Yokohama and Kyoto, it was announced by the Board of Information the same day. Local liaison offices will be opened at other localities according to future needs and will be under directors appointed from among the high-grade officials of the Foreign Office. In order to maintain close cooperation with local government offices and also to increase their own efficiency, the local liaison offices will organize local liaison committees composed of officials of Ministries, Governments-General of Regional Administration, and Prefectural governments concerned. The directors of the local liaison offices will be the chairmen of these committees. Local liaison offices may open branches at points found necessary.

OZAKI OFFERS OPINIONS ON SAFEGUARDING PEACE

Morality, Not Force Must Be Basis, He Proposes to Prime Minister

Submitting a list of opinions to Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni through Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives, Yukio Ozaki, veteran statesman and liberal leader, urged the Government to propose to the Allied Powers that the coming peace be based on morality and not on armed strength, and also proposed that the right of the victor, based on military strength, be denied. It is time for Japan to come forward not only as a proposer of the world peace, but also as the executor of world peace construction, he also declared in his presentation.

Outstanding points in his presentation follow:

1. Civilization and war cannot co-exist. The construction of a new world for exterminating war must be started with peace negotiations.

2. Formerly, peace was concluded on the basis of victory and defeat, or the strength of fighting parties; in other words on the basis of armed force. But now, war must be terminated on the basis of justice and injustice, or morality.

3. Though generally speaking war expenditure and damage are greater for the loser than for the victor, it has been customary to make the loser pay reparations. Such irrationality must be absolutely stopped.

4. Areas such as Taiwan, Chosen and Manchoukuo, which were gained through military power, should be liberated by us and the inhabitants allowed to decide their future of their own free will. If we were to propose this, the United States will take a similar attitude as regards the Philippines and Britain about Hongkong and Burma.

5. Regarding all other problems, former circumstances and feelings must be all removed, and should be settled according to morality and rationality.

6. We should not accept all demands to be made by the other side that are based upon armed strength, and not on morality. If they intend to attain their demands by armed force, we should not resist them with armed power. Let them do as they please and declare the facts to the whole world.

7. For us, not only is it necessary to propose the construction of a new world of peace, but also to respect the peace leaders and enable them to study measures for attaining this end, and also train the people so as to conform to the new world of world brotherhood by reforming education and destroying narrow nationalistic and racial ideas.

NEW COUNCIL PLANNED TO SPEED UP RECOVERY

Advisory Organ to Prime Minister Decided at Cabinet Meeting

As an advisory organ to the Prime Minister, provisionally named the War Calamity Recovery Council, will be organized for studying and drafting various plans regarding the postwar recovery, it was decided at the Cabinet Council held on September 7, according to an announcement by the Board of Information.

The Prime Minister will be the Chairman of the Council and the Commerce and Industry Minister the Vice-Chairman. The Council will have 15 to 30 members selected from among civilian experts. The Director of the Cabinet Investigation Bureau will be the Chief Secretary.

Within the Council will be organized Committees under the chairmanship of State Ministers concerned to deal with dwelling house, rehabilitation, employment guidance, industrial reconversion, restoration of school students and other problems. Matters decided upon by the Committees will be put into enforcement by State Ministers concerned.

Selection to Be Announced

The members of the War Calamity Recovery Council are expected to be selected soon by the Government and submitted to the Cabinet Council to be held next Tuesday.

Calling the first conference of the Governors-General of Regional Administration since the formation of the Cabinet, at 1:30 p.m. September 7, at the Prime Minister's official residence, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni particularly pointed out the important mission of the Governments-General of Regional Administration for the establishment of a new Japan. Opinions were also exchanged at the meeting between the Prime Minister and State Ministers present and the attending eight Governors-General.

"As the basic administrative policy of the Government was clearly announced at the recent Imperial Diet, and what is capable of being put into practice should be immediately executed by Governors-General of Regional Administration, matters for the future should be fully studied" the Prime Minister said in substance in addressing the meeting. "The attitude of officials in constructing a new Japan has already been repeatedly told by the Prime Ministers of the past Cabinets, and I wish that you will faithfully follow those instructions. The role the Governments-General of Regional Administration have to play in the future will become much greater than during the war. You should fully understand the world situation and the position of our country at this moment of great change. You must clearly see the direction in which the current of the time is flowing, and give your utmost efforts for fulfilling your great mission of establishing a new Japan by conquering various hardships and difficulties that we have to shoulder. In order to arrive at a complete understanding, I wish you will frankly exchange your views."

To Speed Production

Commerce and Industry Minister Chikuhei Nakajima urged the Governors-General of Regional Administration to take proper and positive steps for speedily increasing the production of daily necessities of the people, and also announced that the present system of the controlled distribution of daily necessities will be continued. Various repairing enterprises are to be fostered, to be revived and developed in order to increase the output of tools and utensils for production, he also said.

He added that the opening of enterprises and dealings in merchandises other than daily necessities will not be restricted, unless there is special reason.

Existing system and regulations that are found to hinder the increased production of daily necessities should be abolished speedily, he further urged.

Truman to Broadcast

President Truman discussing the subject of the Pearl Harbor investigation at a press conference on September 6, said that his only interest in the investigation is to get out the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, according to a San Francisco report. He made this comment shortly after the Senate voted unanimously for a joint congressional inquiry of Pearl Harbor. The President also said that Congress would have access to all the testimonies that are available.

FOREIGN CHIEFS TO MEET

Treaty for Italy First on Agenda of a 5-Power Council

With the expected arrived of the participants, the stage is being set for the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers Conference at the Lancaster House in London where the preliminary draft of the peace treaty is to be prepared, according to a London dispatch dated September 7.

It has been learned that James Byrnes, U.S Secretary of State, left Washington on September 4 after formal talks with President Truman. Both Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh and Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, are expected in London on Saturday. The Russian Embassy in London is awaiting news from Moscow about the attendance of Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov. The Australian Minister of External Affairs is already in London.

According to the London report, the meeting of the Five-Power Foreign Ministers Council is expected to last a fortnight and under the terms imposed by the Potsdam Declaration the first task of the meeting will be the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy.

HOUSE OF PEERS REFORM IS UNDER INVESTIGATION

Organization of Commission For Purpose to Be Decided On Wednesday

A commission for investigating basically the system of the House of Peers will be organized.

The decision for the organization of the commission will formally be made at a meeting of the representatives of the House of Peers which is scheduled to be held on Wednesday next week. The commission will be charged with the task of investigating and formulating a basic plan for the reform of the system of the House of Peers.

In regard to a plan for devising various measures for coping with internal and external situations which have been brought about by the termination of the war, representatives of various groups of the House of Peers are carrying on careful consultation. A committee composed of 30 members will be formed within the Investigation Commission in order to cope with various questions relating to reconstruction.

The four existing committees on food, labor, finance and thought are expected to commence their activities along with the new committee for reconstruction. It is the policy of these committees to hasten the establishment of various measures which form the foundation of a new peaceful and cultural Japan by overcoming the present difficulty.

It has been decided that the five committees on fuel, steel, enterprise adjustment, air defense and aircraft of the House of Peers will be dissolved by the termination of the war.

BRITISH TO RULE MALAY

Japanese Proclaimed Laws Before Allied Occupation Cancelled

Domei

SINGAPORE, September 8.—Malay will be governed by the British military force which will prepare the way for an "early return of civil government," the British Government announced on September 5, according to an Associatd Press report. It added that Indian troops began the reoccupation of Singapore from September 5.

The British announcement said that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander in Southeast Asia, will assume "full powers and responsibilities over all persons and property in Malay, including the four northern states which the Japanese ceded to Thailand."

The Japanese proclaimed laws will be cancelled immediately and laws which were in force before the occupation will go into effect.

Envoy Miura Detained

It is reported by the Red Cross at Naples, Italy, that Kazuichi Miura, Japanese Charge d'Affairs to Croatia, and his party whose whereabouts has not been known ever since the termination of the war are being detained at the internment camp, No. 226, in Italy. The members of the party are, besides Minister Miura, Permanent Secretary Hirata and Chanceller Hashizume.

Spaniards Quit Tangier

LONDON, September 6.—A Tangier dispatch says that the last of the Spanish troops left the international zone of Tangier last night. The withdrawal follows the decision made by the recent Allied conference in Paris.

MCCARTHY GIVEN NEW POST

Sworn in as U.S. Assistant Secretary Of State

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Colonel Frank McCarthy has been sworn in as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State.

It was also announced that President Truman has sent the following nominations to the Senate:—

William Benton to be Assistant Secretary of State, succeeding Archibald MacLeish; Donald S. Russell to be Assistant Secretary of State succeeding Dean Acheson now Under-Secretary of State, Brigadier General Frank H. Hines to be Ambassador to Panama; Lieutenant General Raymond Wheeler for appointment in the regular army as Chief of Engineers succeeding Lieutenant General Eugene Reybons; and Rear Admiral Louis E. Denfield, to be Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

UNRRA TO ASSIST KOREA, FORMOSA, SAYS LEHMAN

Decision Reached at Organ's Recent Council Meeting Held In London

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Korea, Formosa, Italy and Austria were named for relief at the UNRRA's recent council meeting in London in addition to seven nations already qualified and Russia has asked for aid, UNRRA director general Herbert H. Lehman, back from Europe and London, said on September 5.

"End of the Far Eastern war will soon open the Chinese ports for relief so urgently needed," Mr. Lehman said at the press conference. He added that the responsibility is making UNRRA's need for additional funds desperate.

Advocating that Congress supply additional funds requested of America, Mr. Lehman observed. "I am sure that we who spend hundreds of billions of dollars to destroy our enemy will gladly spend a comparatively small amount now asked to help our friends back on the road to self-sufficiency."

"But not money alone is needed," he added. "There must also be priorities in materials. Foodstuffs, clothing and emergency transport equipment are in the number one category, but closely following are tractors, feeds, breeding stock, fertilizers and basic machinery of industrial rehabilitation together with raw materials to be used on machines.

"The flow of supplies now pouring into the liberated countries through the UNRRA must continue throughout winter and until, at least, one good crop is harvested which, it is hoped will be next year."

70 NIPPON TROOPS KILLED

Red Army Says They Attacked Armored Train on Way to Harbin

Domei

MOSCOW, September 6.—Red Army troops killed 70 Japanese troops and took others as prisoners in a pitched battle with a group that attacked a Soviet armored train on its way to Harbin (Manchuria), 275 miles northwest of Vladivostock, a Soviet dispatch from Manchuria reported today.

Small bands of Japanese desperadoes at large in Manchurian hills continue to attack Soviet troops and communication lines, the report added.

"All is not quiet yet on the Manchurian railways but work of reconstruction is going on at full speed," a Red Star correspondent reported.

U.S.S.R. Wins Chess Game

Domei

NEW YORK, September 6.—Russia today won an easy chess victory over the United States after defeating American experts 15½ to 4½ in an international radio match. Maurice Wetheim, Chairman of the Match Committee, presented a silver plaque of victory to Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet Consul General of New York, and challenged the Soviet team to a return match.

Han's Army Nears Hanoi

Troops under the command of General Lu Han on September 4 reached a point seven kilometers northeast of Hanoi, according to a Chungking report dated September 8.

HOLD ON PACIFIC ISLES URGED BY U.S. ADMIRALS

American Postwar Naval Policy Stresses Occupation of Axis Nations, Hemispheric Security

WASHINGTON, September 8.—American control of the Pacific islands for security reasons was urged by Admiral R. S. Edwards, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and Rear Admiral John L. McCrea, Director of the Central Division Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

The two Admirals made this suggestion during an interview on August 25 on the subject of postwar naval policy in the National Broadcasting Company's nation-wide broadcast series entitled "Our Foreign Policy."

Mr. Edwards said the United States armed forces will have four main tasks: firstly, occupation of axis nations; secondly, maintenance of security of United States; thirdly, maintenance of security of the Western Hemisphere in accordance with requirements of the United Nations Organization; and fourthly, maintenance of global security in accordance with requirements of the United Nations Organization.

He said that the navy proposes to maintain a postwar navy comprising about 300 combatant ships in full commission and one sixth the number of the present navy personnel. He said that navy does not favor peacetime conscription but does advocate universal training to create a reserve of trained men available for active service in case of war.

Admiral Edwards said, "my view is that an American control of the Western Atlantic and the Pacific is essential to our security. We can accomplish this only if we have jurisdiction over the islands which formerly gave Japan control of the Pacific. Ordinary prudence dictates that now that we have seized these Pacific islands we should never again allow them to fall into the hands of any nation that might conceivably wish to attack us."

Referring to the recent plan recommended by the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Sub-committee calling for bases or anchorages in the Marshalls, Carolines, Marianas and Palau, Edwards said, "The broad idea of a chain of islands from Hawaii to the Philippines under American control is certainly a type of thing the navy feels is necessary for our security".

Mr. Edwards cited, "the fundamental principle of strategy which is to keep any potential enemy far away from the vital part of our country. Hence importance of the Pacific islands. Whatever develops with respect to atomic bombs or other new weapons, security of the west will depend to a large extent upon who sets up bases in peacetime in islands that dominate the Pacific Ocean."

When asked to describe the navy's civil affairs program, Admiral McCrea said, "1,390 civil affairs officers have been trained for the occupation of Japan."

Discussing the effect of the advent of United States forces on peoples of the Pacific islands, Mr. McCrea said that the navy's policy is to encourage the peoples to return to their customary ways of life.

He revealed that the navy has a rehabilitation program under way in all the islands under its jurisdiction and is aiding the recovery of such industries as fishing, handicrafts, and copra production. "In short, the people of the islands are a good deal better off than they were under the Japanese," he declared.

As to long-range plans for the islands which the navy will govern, Admiral Edwards said, "it has not been decided who will govern what under peacetime conditions. The immediate problem is to handle the military government in places taken from the Japanese. Former Japanese mandates will have to be handled as occupied enemy territory until the question of sovereignty is settled".

Mr. MsCrea said that the United States policy toward the islands "is still in process of formulation. I think we should interfere as little as possible with the indigenous way of life. We must look after education and sanitation. We should not try to push the islands too fast. After all, they have culture much less complex than ours.

"These people should be encouraged to make as much of advance as possible but they should not be pushed. Some of our own people out there are too apt to be perfectionists. It does not do to try to make the islanders conform to all our standards. I believe the people of the islands should be allowed to keep their own way of life if they want to. I do not think we should interefere with their customs unless they are harmful to them or us."

Asked whether "the pattern set in Guam and Samoa over the last 45 years will be carried on in other islands where we will establish bases," Mr. Edwards replied, "I expect so in general."

Mr. McCrea added his belief that "the reason our naval governments have been so successful in Guam and Samoa is that we have always insisted on dignity of individual human beings. That is why the Japanese failed utterly to win over the Chamorros in Guam that is why they remained completely loyal to us. The same thing was true in the Philippines."

Allied Sentries Set For Imperial Palace, Shrines and Temples

The Allied Army, in making double assurance that U.S. soldiers will not trespass into the Imperial Palace grounds and compounds of shrines and temples, has decided to post sentries inside the above places, relative to the entry of the Allied troops into Tokyo.

CHUNGKING WILL SEND COMMISSION TO NANKING

General Ho Ying-Chin Heads Body to Take Over Old Capital

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—A report of the Central News Agency from Chungking states that the National Government of China has organized a commission for taking over Nanking and has appointed the members of the commission. The commission will be headed by General Ho Ying-chin. Ku Cheng-kang, Welfare Minister, has been appointed vice-chairman of the commission.

Mr. Ku arrived in Nanking by plane on September 6.

Facilities to Be Taken Over

Domei

PEKING, September 7.—According to the China Army Headquarters, Japanese-held communication facilities to be taken over by the Chinese are as follows, reports a Chungking dispatch:

1. Trucks—North China, 5,180; Wuhan, 3,420; South China, 1,410; Shanghai and Hangchow, 2,940; Nanking, 871 including 6,800 tons of fuel. All these will be controlled by the War Munitions Control Department.

2. One thousand fifty-three Japanese army, navy and civilian-owned vessels under the control of the Japanese army and navy will be taken over by the Army Administration and Communication Department to be used for transportation in Changkiang.

3. One thousand six hundred ninety-seven locomotives, 1,870 passenger cars and 12,982 freight cars will be under the control of persons dispatched by the Communications Department.

Tang in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 7.—General Tang En-po, Supreme Commander of the 3rd Area, arrived today at Tazang Airfield, Shanghai from Liuchow by air accompanied by his aides and entered the Advance Command Department.

Japanese Troop Disposal

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—General Leng Hsin, Commander of the Chinese troops now in Nanking, said that plans have been made for the disposal of the Japanese troops in China after the official surrender, but he did not announce the details.

General Leng said that Nanking will be divided into districts for purposes of disarmament. He said that latest estimates show that the Japanese have 14,000 sick and wounded troops and 7,800 Japanese civilians at Nanking at the present time. In addition, he said there are 7,500 puppet troops in the city.

The movement of the Chinese 6th Army troops by air into Nanking started on September 5. General Leng ordered the Japanese to vacate the Chinese Military Academy so that his troops may be billeted there.

The Chinese troops are being flown in a mass air-borne movement from Chungking. U.S. planes are flying the troops into Nanking. Four troop carrier squadrons have been assigned which once flew vital war material over the Himalayas into China. Airmen expect to complete job in 45 days. It is estimated that 700,000 tons must be handled.

General Leng said that there are now about 400,000 Chinese civilians in Nanking as compared to the proper population of 750,000.

American correspondents in Nanking have been confined to a hotel and the international club for the present as a safety measure.

GEN. MACARTHUR ENTERS U.S. EMBASSY IN TOKYO

Stars and Stripes Hoisted Over Embassy Compound; U.S. Troops Also in Capital

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, entered Tokyo in a motorcar on Saturday morning and entered the American Embassy shortly after 11 a.m. The Embassy was strictly guarded by American forces. A simple ceremony marking the entry of the Supreme Commander was held there shortly after his arrival when the Stars and Stripes was hoisted in the embassy compound.

Prior to the entry of General MacArthur into the capital of Japan, American units at Haramachida in Kanagawa Prefecture proceeded to the American Embassy and other units also made their first entry into Tokyo on the same morning and were stationed at the grounds behind the Meiji Shrine, Yoyogi Parade Grounds and Azabu Third Regimental Barracks.

Landing at Kurile Isles

American troops were scheduled to begin a sea-borne landing in the southern part of the Kurile Islands on September 8 and the Japanese surrender in that area will follow on Sunday, September 9, according to a Washington report. The Russians are to occupy the northern part of the Kurile Islands.

Due in Sendai Soon

A part of the occupation forces is to advance into Sendai before long. In order to make preparations, a party of 14 American officers, 19 civilians in the service of the Army, and one guide is scheduled to leave Yokohama for Sendai at 6:30 a.m. September 10.

Uenohara Entry Delayed

The advance of the American troops into Uenohara on September 7 has been set back by four or five days. Six American officers went there on September 6 to investigate the quarters for the troops.

To Clear Sea Lanes

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has notified the Japanese side that the Allied Forces will sweep the waters off Kochi and Shimabara on Saturday, Sasebo on Monday and the sea lane in the Kii Channel on Wednesday next week.

Travel Restriction Set

Travel and sale of tickets will be generally restricted in view of the fact that traffic organs will be used for transport of Allied troops and demobilized men. All lines are expected to see heavy traffic and accordingly the Transport Ministry authorities request the general public to refrain from traveling unless it is absolutely urgent.

VICE-ADMIRAL MCCAIN DIES

Commander of Task Force 38 Passes Suddenly in California Home

Vice-Admiral John McCain, Commander of the famed U.S. Naval Task Force 38, died suddenly at his Coronado, California, home on the night of September 6, according to a San Francisco report. He died from heart attack brought on by exhaustion from combat duty.

Vice-Admiral McCain, 61 years old, lived just long enough to see Japan surrender. He arrived at his home on Wednesday from Tokyo Bay where he witnessed the surrender signing on board the United States battleship Missouri.

His task force routed the Japanese naval carrier force in the great naval battle between the Philippines and Formosa last October. His force drove the Japanese air force from the Philippines, and then swept into the China Sea for a series of carrier strikes along the China coast.

While the Carrier Task Force 38 was under his command, it destroyed or damaged 6,000 Japanese warplanes and sank or damaged 2,000,000 tons of Japanese ships including 100 warships.

ATCHENSON WELL-VERSED IN DEALINGS WITH JAPAN

General MacArthur's Adviser Claimed to Have Had Long Career in East Asia

Career diplomat, George Atchenson, who has just been appointed political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, to help carry out the occupation plans and the demilitarization of Japan is a man who knows the Japanese well from long experience, according to a report from San Francisco by AP correspondent James White.

The correspondent reported on Friday that Mr. Atchenson can deal with the Japanese on the basis of personal experience. He said that the diplomat started as a Chinese language student in Peiping in the early 1920's and was one of the last American diplomats to leave Nanking in 1937. He was in time to be on the gun-boat Panay when she was sunk in the Yangtze River by Japanese aircraft and he has watched the Japanese sweep down through Manchuria and across the great expanse of North China.

The report added that after the Panay incident, Mr. Atchenson returned to Peiping as First Secretary of the United States Embassy where he had the job of making repeated protests to the Japanese over the bombing of American missions and other violation of American rights. From 1941 to last year he was Counsellor of the American Embassy at Chungking.

The correspondent, therefore believed that General MacArthur's new adviser can deal with the Japanese on the basis of wide personal experience. He believed that Mr. Atchenson will not permit leniency and that he can balance his knowledge against any possible attempt at bargaining with Japan's ruling group.

Mr. Atchenson, the correspondent continued, is not the only American of this type who will be on hand to advise General MacArthur. Another man who also has had considerable experience with the Japanese is Lieutenant-General Eichelberger, Commander of the 8th Army that is occupying Japan.

It is learned that Lieutenant-General Eichelberger was head of the operations and intelligence sections with the American expeditionary force to Siberia in 1918 and 1920. He also served in China and still later he became an intelligence expert on the Far East.

McNutt Is Appointed High Commissioner Of the Philippines

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—President Truman on September 6 announced the appointment of Paul Vories McNutt, at present Chairman of the U.S. War Manpower Commission, as High Commissioner of the Philippines. Mr. McNutt held the same post from 1937 to 1939. The President stated that Mr. McNutt's main task would be to expedite the rehabilitation of the islands so as to prepare them for independence as early as possible. The new High Commissioner is a native of Indiana and was Governor of Indiana from 1933 to 1937.

GEN. SPAATZ IS GREETED BY ARNOLD IN CALIFORNIA

Chief of Army Air Forces Hails B-29 Bombers; First Group of Prisoners Also Arrive

HAMILTON FIELD, California, September 7.—General Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces, landed here on September 5 and was greeted by General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the United States Army Air Forces, and other high ranking Army Air Forces officers.

A few minutes later the first contingent of the United States prisoners of war, liberated from Asiatic internment camps following Japan's surrender, arrived here aboard a transport plane and received joyous welcome from their families.

Including in the first group of 12 army personnel was Major General Edward P. King, who signed the surrender agreement on Bataan in 1942.

In greeting General Spaatz, General Arnold paid tribute to him as a symbol of "mighty B-29 which was the final and decisive factor in our victory over Japan." He added: "For the first time in history, a major world Power capitulated with its armies still intact. The B-29 was responsible."

Advocates Single Department

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5—General H. Henry Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, today advocated a "Single Department of National Defense."

In a broadcast over the National Broadcasting System, General Arnold said:

"This nation must have an integrated and balanced land, sea and air force which are capable of rapid expansion designed to neutralize known and potential Powers of enemy nations in the shortest possible time and, at least, expense to tax payers.

"The single Department of National Defense seems to be the most effective means toward this."

He also advocated an "intelligent organization that will provide accurate information constantly on the capabilities and probable intentions of our potential enemies."

The air force general declared that the United States "in conjunction with the World Security Council should maintain those bases distributed throughout the world that will permit the most effective use of existing and future weapons."

3 BIG ISSUES CONFRONTING AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN

Among Them Is Pearl Harbor Debacle Which Remains An Unclosed Chapter

WASHINGTON, September 6.—As the United States Congressmen awaited the President's message three big issues remained to be thrashed out.

The situation was this: First, Pearl Harbor remains an unclosed chapter. The Senate and House Republicans got together, pooled their forces and demanded a full Congressional investigation into the 1941 debacle. It seemed as though they would get it.

Secondly, a Senate committee began considering Mr. Truman's request for power to streamline the Executive branch of the government. A House committee has just ended hearings on the same subject and will come up with its own proposal in a few days, perhaps to give the President part of what he wants.

Thirdly, the unemployment compensation bill hit another bump in the Senate. This is a bill backed by the President to use federal funds to boost payments made by the state governments to the jobless. The Senate Finance Committee considering the measure discovered that several states have laws slashing their own help to the jobless if Uncle Sam steps in with aid. A House committee is also studying the question of unemployment pay.

As the new Congress begins to work there are also several vital issues in the field of foreign affairs. First, the extent to which the United States armed forces are needed to keep world peace, secondly the problem of making a peace treaty with Japan and thirdly the nature in which aid will be rendered to the people of hungary war-torn nations.

There will be other problems too. Here are some of the questions. When, where, and how much should taxes be reduced? Shall Congress investigate the Pearl Harbor incident? Shall the United States continue to keep her fighting men and if so for how much longer? Shall President Truman be given authority to reorganize the departments of the government? How long should the war agencies and President Truman's wartime powers be continued. These are few of the reconversion that America's first peacetime Congress would have to work upon.

KANOYA AIRFIELD BUSY

U.S. to Make It Major Airdrome Between Okinawa and Tokyo

Domei

KANOYA AIRDROME, Kyushu, September 6.—United Press Correspondent Russel Annabel said that American transport planes are arriving here at the rate of 150 daily loaded with troops and equipment to transform this rural field into a major airdrome between Okinawa and Tokyo.

Mr. Annabel also declared that the planes are bringing in jeeps, trucks and materials to build a three and one half mile gasoline pipeline from Furue beach to the airdrome.

"I have seen no stores of supplies of defense positions here that could have stood up against an assault. Cities in southern Kyushu were wrecked by American bombs and incendiaries.

"The temperature here is over 100 degrees. When the first American landing craft came here the beach was blistering hot. Civilians, police and a few officers are the only Japanese who remain at this airfield."

MRS. CHIANG IN CHUNGKING

Back Home From New York; Wang En Route to London

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 5.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived here today by air from Calcutta where she left earlier in the day on her last stage of her journey from New York. She was met by her husband at the airport.

Mrs. Chiang in Calcutta

CHUNGKING, September 5.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek accompanied by a five-member entourage arrived at noon yesterday in Calcutta on United States Army transport plane from Karachi. It is said that she was to leave Calcutta today for Chungking.

Wang Sees Mrs. Chiang

Domei

CALCUTTA, September 5.—Dr. Wang Shih-chief, Chinese Foreign Minister, had a lengthy meeting with Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, before leaving Calcutta for London today.

Nakajima Outlines Basis For Postwar Industries

(Continued From Page 1)

of our needs in this respect. As regards the industries necessary for the execution of reparations and our future participation in international commerce, we will endeavor to find points of harmony with the United Nations on the premises of our desire to fulfill our obligations to execute reparations and to make the contributions to the welfare of mankind which our special capacities permit.

Q.—What is the Government's policy as regards the adjustment of war industries, including that of aircraft and others?

A.—This is to be decided in consultation with the United Nations. The aircraft industry will be reconverted as speedily as possible, or abolished altogether. We will see to it that the adjustment of this and similar industries is executed smoothly in a clear-cut manner, and special measures will be taken in order to avoid confusion resulting therefrom. Special means for the purchase of war plants is now under consideration as such measure.

Q.—What will be the State compensations and subsidies for war industries?

A.—Losses sustained by private enterprisers through the operation of laws and decrees will be met by State compensation, in cases where the State's responsibility is established, although concrete steps must be decided in each case in the light of actual conditions.

Q.—What is the general policy on industrial reconversion?

A.—Although no basic measures can be taken for the reconversion of war industries until detailed directions from the United Nations are received, we have been trying to bolster the agricultural and forestry industries by using stocks on hand, within the limits of the general directions given out by the United Nations.

Q.—What steps have already been taken by the Government for the purpose of promoting production of commodities for civilian consumption?

A.—Restrictions on the manufacture of various articles have already been abolished. A special step was taken on September 6 regarding permits for industrial enterprises and the revision of prices of daily necessities. Instructions regarding the use of objects reserved for war industries have been issued by the Board of Information. Distribution of raw materials is being made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, while financial affairs are being conducted by the Finance Ministry.

Q.—What is the future outlook for civilian production?

A.—Investigations are now being conducted regarding this matter. The number of spindles in the textile industry has been reduced to a negligible point, while the future of the dyeing industry is also unfavorable.

Q.—Is the Government going to continue the present economic control measures, and what is it going to do with the various control bodies?

A.—To stabilize the demand and supply situation, it is impossible to abolish economic control at once. However, abolitions or revisions will be made as necessary. In other words, all wartime control bodies will be abolished, on the other hand, in order to avoid confusion from sudden industrial reconversion, some of the control bodies will have to be continued for some time.

Q.—What is the basic policy for industry?

A.—Stress will be laid on the maintenance of the supply of daily necessaries and the basis for peace industries will be laid according to the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

Q.—What is the policy regarding the production of gold?

A.—Many of the gold mines have been abolished and there are almost no miners in the gold pits. Formerly, we had an annual production of 20 tons in Japan Proper and 30 tons in Korea, but our annual production now is about one ton.

Q.—What are you going to do with the rationing systems?

A.—We will continue to maintain those necessary to stabilize the supply of daily necessaries, while others will be abolished.

Q.—What about labor?

A.—Priority will be given to industry in supplying labor which will be plentiful.

Damage Inflicted on Japan Much Greater Than Expected, Three U.S. Generals Reveal

Three United States Air Force Generals after an inspection of an air trip over southern Honshu Island on Sunday reported that the damage inflicted on Japan by the B-29 Superfort strikes were much greater than expected. The three generals —Chief of Staff Major General Curtis Le May, Lieutenant General Nathan F. Twining of the 20th Air Force and Lieutenant General James Doolittle of the 8th Air Force—flew over Tokyo, Yokohama, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu and Nagoya. Major General Le May who directed the superfort attacks against Japan from India and China who commanded the Mariana-based 20th Air Force before he became the Chief of Staff for the Strategic Air Force made the following observations: 1. The damage was much greater than conservative estimates by the photographic interpreters. 2. None of the targets they saw would have been worth attacking again and that the 20th Air Force was almost out of objectives when the war ended. 3. The aircraft assembly plant east of the river in Nagoya which had an estimated damage of 60 per cent was completely destroyed. The Mitsubishi plant at Nagoya which was estimated as 95 per cent gone was completely wiped out and there is nothing but steel frameworks and some concrete left.

Lieutenant General Twining declared that the Japanese "made no attempt to repair the bomb damage as the Germans did and there was no indication anywhere that they have even tried to clean up the mess. They seemed stupefied and helpless to continue," he said.

Agreeing with Twining's observation, Le May said that the only Japanese attempt to repair the bomb damage was at the Aichi plant which was 40 per cent destroyed on January 19. He said the Japanese restored it to production in June. Le May added that the attacks on oil refinery installations were so successful that the Japanese only had about one tanker of oil left in the country when the war ended.

STOCKS OF PINE-ROOT OIL TO BE PUT FOR FARM USE

Agriculture and Fishery to Benefit Product of Kilns Built For War Purposes

With the termination of the war there loomed the problem of a large quantity of pine-root oil which had been produced in the country with a view to its use as fuel for planes. The oil, according to the authorities of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, where there is a pine-root section, will be put to a use quite different from that for which it was intended at the time it was produced. There is a vision of a large role played by the oil in the development of agriculture and fisheries which is essential for the building up of a new Japan.

The views of those responsible for the administration of the production and consumption of pine-root oil on the role to be played by the oil in future are summarized below:

It was in November last year when production was taken in hand in the country of pine-root oil on a large scale with a view to using it in place of the petroleum from the southern regions which was getting more and more difficult to obtain as the war situation developed. The coming emergence of a home-produced oil in pine-root oil to play an important role in the conduct of the war at a time when there was a growing scarcity of fuel oil in the country produced on the people an effect approaching that of a comet.

The pine-root oil industry in Japan has a longer history than what has been said suggests. The production of the oil was taken in hand in Japan for the first time in the early years of Showa. Then it rose as a home industry, and its manufacture was as the side line of those engaged in agriculture and forestry who were findings it difficult to make a living under the conditions of a business recession. Last fall, when the oil began to be produced on a large scale under the auspices of the Government and the military authorities, there were nearly 500 industrialists identified with the industry throughout the country. In those days the oil was used for the most part in the conduct of fishing operations and in the transportation business and by a section of the farming population as medicine.

At the time it was formally decided that there should be a rapid and large development of the oil industry it was the object of the authorities interested to increase the output to 160,000 tons a year. This goal was increased to 400,000 tons in the spring of this year both because the authorities interested came to have a firmer conviction about the capacity of pine-root oil and because of the general fuel situation.

Simultaneously with this decision, a pine-root oil saction was set up in the Forestry Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. The military authorities agreed to bear the cost of providing the machinery for dry distillation and to see that there was an adequate supply of raw material for the industry. At the end of July a total of 40,000 kilns had been installed throughout the country.

If there is to be a 100 per cent use of a kiln, it is possible to obtain nearly 10 kilolitres of pine-root oil and tar combined a year. Thus a stage was reached where it was possible to obtain 400,000 tons of pine-root oil and tar a year, on condition that the 40,000 kilns were to be fully used.

By this time there had been gathered 440,000,000 kan of pine-root that goes in the manufacture of pine-root oil, throughout the country, farmers and students having been mobilized to do the gathering. About half of the amount had already gone through the process of dry distillation, and the resulting 100,000 tons of crude pine-oil and tar were on the way from the villages.

Of the amount 65 per cent found its way to the oil refineries in which the military authorities were concerned. The remaining 35 per cent, that is about 35,000 tons, was taken by the agricultural associations where it has since remained, waiting for the day when a new use might be found for it.

On August 16, the day after the grant of the Imperial Rescript ending the war, the authorities interested issued instructions to be followed by the prefectural governments in dealing with matters related to the disposal of the oil in stock and a continuance of the production of pine-root oil. Under conditions as they stand today, the production of pine-root oil may be carried on in prefectures whose circumstances favor such a step, and in prefectures whose circumstances do not, the raw material there is in stock for the industry may be used as fuel without changing its present form.

The authorities interested are now engaged with the working out of details of the plan for the disposal of a stock of 240,000,000 kan of pine-root which is standing at factories, in the gardens of farmers, and at the mountains where the root had been gathered. The chief problem facing them is that of how much of the amount of the pine-root on hand should be turned into oil to meet demand in the days to come. The authorities interested see a variety of purposes for which pine-root oil will be used in the future. It will be as fuel for industry, solvent for rubber, paint, medicine, machine oil, oil for the rice-hulling machinery, and oil for vehicles and vessels.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of oils, petroleum and pine-root oil inclusive, will be in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons. There is petroleum, amounting to 100,000 tons, produced in a year in the country. This means that the pine-root oil industry will have to meet what demand remains after it has been met by petroleum. This is an amount about one fifth the factories which are in being today will be enough to produce between them. The authorities interested are thinking of closing those factories whose location in the way of adopting them to the new uses which will be found for their product.

At present, the agricultural associations have a monopoly of the manufacture of pine-root oil. The principle of corporate management will remain in force fundamentally because the bulk of the pine-root oil which will be turned out in the future will be for the satisfaction of demand among the agricultural, forest, and fishing villages.

Refined pine-root oil, when it is mixed with high-grade butanol, has "Octane 94". Even unmixed the oil is suitable as the source of driving power for machinery used in the conduct of agricultural, forest, and fishing operations.

A large curtailment of operation in the pine-root oil industry will not involve any vexed problem since it is the Government and the military authorities that are interested in the kilns and other equipment installed by them. The agricultural associations are owning 35,000 tons of pine-root oil, representing the balance after 65,000 tons had been taken by the military authorities out of a total produced with the use of 200,000,000 kan of pine-root, purchasing it at the rate of ¥1,500 per ton. In addition, they purchased at the rate of less then ¥30 per kan.

The authorities are anxious to see the agricultural associations succeed in finding new uses for the pine-oil they have on hand and for that which they expect to produce using the material they already have. It is thought that the Government would extend a helping hand to the associations if they found difficulty in succeeding in such operations.

TOYOHIKO KAGAWA SEES RISE OF NEW MOVEMENTS

Avers Japanese Will Not Unduly Turn Communistic; Predicts General Repentance

Economical, political, social, and ideological problems confronting postwar Japan were discussed by Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Japanese Christian leader and social welfare worker who was recently made an adviser to the Prime Minister, in an interview given Russell Braines, Associated Press correspondent now in Japan.

The following questions and answers were exchanged:

Q.: How about the ideological trends of Japan—will Communism develop here?

A.: Considering the war history of the world, it appears that there are many examples of ideological deterioration as the result of the instability of living which follows a defeat. This was also the case after the Napoleonic Wars. The reaction was the "Communist Manifesto" issued in 1848.

New Imperialistic Movement

It is also well known that in 1871, Louis Bonaparte gave birth to a reactionary imperialistic movement which could be termed the earliest Nazi movement.

However, the views concerning the materialistic conception of history gradually changed as the result of the scientific research into "matter." The French scholar De Broy discovered, in the course of the development of electric wave kinetics, a theory according to which "matter is a mass of energy with a certain selective quality." Thereafter, Einstein and Max Planck found out that while matter is something relative, the action of matter has its absolute stipulations. The materialistic conception thus lost its physico-scientific foundation.

There is another proof of this: Even in the Soviet Union, the natural scientists became 'spiritualistic" with the appearance of "spiritualistic" principles of science. One of them is Professor Bernardovski who teaches geo-science at Moscow University.

It may thus be considered that it is the retrogression of materialism and the advance of spiritualism which is the underlying reason why Russian religion came to be newly recognized and publicly admitted in the Soviet Union.

This rend of world ideologies must well be realized by the Japanese. And as the Japanese character is somehow incompatible with materialistic thoughts, the Japanese will not turn unduly communistic. You will see this proved if you look at the recent newspapers. I think there is no country which has experienced a greater failure of Communism than Japan.

Q.: What will happen with Japan's national polity hereafter—do you think there will be a revolution?

Sees No Revolution

A.: There will be no revolution. But it could be imagined that we will turn in the most natural form to monarchial democracy. That would be the political ideology of Mito Komon, which centers around the farmers. In other words, we could expect much of a trend toward the Mito teachings—a sort of a people-first principle, with the Imperial Throne in the center. In form, it would perhaps follow the pattern of Sweden.

Q.: How will the economic aspects change after the defeat?

A.: Marx had believed that he could solve the problems of economy through natural science. But economics is different from the laws of nature. As the aged Ninomiya Sontoku has said, there are many points in which nature must be conquered with the help of inventions and discoveries.

Economy means: that things which, if left alone to nature, would deteriorate, are being prevented from deteriorating. That is economy of men, economy of personalities. Therefore, unless the economic trend to come will take the personality as the center, absolutely no economy can be established. The sorrows of the world come from the disregard for an economy of personality and morality.

And that also was the big trouble about Japan's wartime economy. In other words, economy hereafter must turn from an economy of space to an economy of time. That is to say, it will be speculative, and it will be an economy to which insurance will be added. Then, it goes without saying that trust and morality must form its basis.

Because faith and morality were disregarded, black market dealings came to be rampant. In Japan, where the mutual relief associations are developed even farther than in America, it should be possible through the adjustment and expansion of those associations to build up a perfect unemployment insurance system. At any rate, unless a social insurance system is being developed, it will be impossible to cope with the enormous unemployment and the postwar instability of living.

The Allied Nations should reveal to our nation as quickly as possible the outlines for the rehabilitation of the various branches of production in Japan. Otherwise, our sorrows will become only unduly great, and it will be impossible to set up our fundamental plans.

Q.: Do the Japanese hate America? Or do they hate the military clique?

Cites Great Repentance

A.: There shall be a general great repentance, and that is all. Nothing else is to be said. But I think that America, too, had better reconsider.

Q.: Are there any measures to cope with the food problem?

A.: This problem will be solved in accordance with the attitude of the Allied Nations. If the Japanese emancipate themselves from their exclusive dependance on rice for their principal staple food and also use grains and other stuff as staple food, they will fully be able to manage.

All our life, as regards clothing, foodstuffs, and housing, must be disconnected from the habits of olden times. It must all be redone with devices and ideas based on science. That should be a matter of course. And I believe a lively movement in this direction will arise.

Eichelberger Decides Nippon Exchange Rate At ¥15 to One Dollar

Domei

YOKOHAMA, September 8.—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of the 8th Army, announced on September 5 that he intended to set the exchange rate of Japanese yen at 15 to one dollar, United Press reported. Prewar quotation of the yen was about 23½ cents. The dispatch added Lieutenant General Eichelberger stated that the American occupation troops in Japan will be paid in yen so that there will be no danger of American currency providing basis for black market.

GUAM'S FUTURE DISCLOSED

Nimitz Expects Island to Become Large Postwar Naval, Air Bases

Domei

GUAM, September 8.—The Navy Spokesman disclosed on September 5 that Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, expects Guam to become a large postwar naval and airbase and that commercial air lines and shipping companies will be encouraged to make use of the island's extensive airstrips and harbor facilities.

The Admiral's spokesman, said that large numbers of tourists will visit the Pacific island battlefields in the near future and for this reason private enterprise will be given encouragement in the islands.

The spokesman added that the Navy is planning to send many men home as quickly as possible in the first step of its reconversion to peacetime status in the Pacific.

Hitler's Salary Huge

Domei

BERLIN, September 4.—Adolf Hitler was worth 26,000,000 Reich marks consisting of his salary which was 56,400 marks, 1,000,000 marks as President of the Reich plus 24,000,000 marks as Chancellor of such purpose as he saw fit, according to an investigaion conducted by the Allied Control Commission. As is known, the German budgets have not been published throughout Hitler's reign and the public was, therefore, in the dark on how much their Fuehrer cost them in cash.

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WAINWRIGHT IS PROMOTED

Made Full General in Ceremony Held At Pearl Harbor

Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, former Commander of the American Army Forces in the Philippines, was promoted to the rank of a full general in a ceremony held at Pearl Harbor on September 6, according to a dispatch from Honolulu.

General Wainwright is en route to the United States following his rescue from a Japanese prison camp. At Pearl Harbor, he expressed satisfaction at being able to witness the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay and also the surrender of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

Bares U.S. Aims to Gain Bases

President Truman reiterated to the press on September 6 that the United States intends to obtain by negotiations all necessary Pacific and other bases vital to its defense, according to a San Francisco report. He said he had not seen the Navy proposals to retain various bases in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific, but, he said, the United States expects to obtain by negotiation and otherwise whatever bases are necessary to its welfare. "And that includes Okinawa if it's necessary to the defense of the country," he added.

Britain Lifts Censorship

Domei

LONDON, September 2.—The British Government today ended its wartime censorship program which had been in effect for the past six years. Britain's chief of press censorship Admiral C. P. Thompson, lifted all restrictions on outgoing cables and radio following the signing of the surrender terms in Tokyo Bay.

The program began on September 3, 1939 when the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the world that Britain was at war with Germany.

Eisenhower Honored

Domei

NEW YORK, September 6.—The Freedom House announced here today that its annual Freedom Award has been voted unanimously to General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. The organization, devoted to promotion of world liberty, said the award would be presented at its fourth anniversary dinner on October 7 and that General Eisenhower would accept it via an oversea broadcast.

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Every Description of [illegible] Business Transacted.

WARTIME FOOD SITUATION BARED TO DIET IN DETAIL

Data Concerning Supply and Demand From Outbreak of China Affair Given

Revealing for the first time before the eyes of the nation the full aspects of Japan's wartime food situation, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on September 5 submitted to the Diet detailed data concerning the food supply and demand from the time of the outbreak of the China Affair up to the termination of the War of Greater East Asia.

A conspicuous downward trend in the output of rice and other staple food was felt for the first time, according to the report, in 1941, as the result of the shortage of labor, fertilizers and other materials required for agricultural production.

Up to that time, the annual output of domestic rice could be maintained at a level of sixty-odd million koku. In 1941, however, production barely topped the sixty million mark by a mere 280,000 koku. This made it inevitable to import almost ten million koku of foreign rice from French Indo-China, Thailand, and Burma, and furthermore bring to the Japanese Mainland several million koku of rice, soy beans, and various grains from Manchoukuo, Chosen, and Taiwan. Thus, the balance between demand and supply had to be adjusted.

While Japan had thus to depend on overseas supplies for more than 20 per cent of her demand in staple food, the extension of hostilities on account of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia rendered those rice imports from overseas increasingly difficult on account of the strain on shipping bottoms. From the highest mark of 9.827 million koku of rice imported in 1941, the figure fell to 5.277 million koku in 1943. Rice imports stopped altogether in 1944.

Meanwhile, in the outlying territories such as Chosen and Taiwan, the protraction of the war gradually manifested itself in a trend of decreased production, while the quantities consumed in each of those territories tended to rise. This gradually diminished the capacity of those territories to transfer rice to the Japanese Mainland.

Substitutes Distributed

To make up for this decrease in supply, distribution of wheat, potatoes, and various grains produced at home was begun for consumption as substitute staple food. For whatever further shortages, it became necessary to depend solely on imports of soy beans and various grains from Manchoukuo.

The figures for wheat supplied as a substitute for rice, computed in terms of rice, showed the following conspicuous upward trend:

	million koku
1942	2.36
1943	3.80
1944	5.50
1945	7.45

A sharp rise was also seen in the substitute supply of potatoes and various grains, which rose from 0.4 million koku in 1943 to 3.2 million koku in 1945. Besides, the position of miscellaneous grains produced in Manchoukuo, as an item among the staple foodstuffs, rose from 0.25 million koku in 1943 to 3.07 million koku in 1944 and stood at slightly less than 3 million koku in 1945.

Furthermore, as another makeshift for the in-between season, the premature consumption of early harvested rice, earmarked for the following year, took on greater proportions year after year. Whereas only 0.6 million koku of rice were involved in such premature consumption in 1941, it is estimated to reach the quantity of 2.8 million koku in 1945. Thus, along with the sharp decrease in the supply of vegetables, aquatic products and other supplementary foodstuffs, the situation concerning supplementary foodstuffs other than staple food has extremely deteriorated on account of potatoes and miscellaneous grains being used as substitute staple food.

The foodstuff situation as a whole gradually lost its elasticity. Considering matters from the viewpoint of consumption, it is to be noted that by 1941, a rational distribution system was adopted for the first time in this country in line with the enforcement of wartime controlled economy. A rice supply of 2.3 "go" of rice per person a day was taken as the standard. Vis-a-vis the farmers, too, a system was adopted under which they were allowed to retain rice for their own family consumption and had to market a designated quota of rice.

In order to contribute toward the strengthening of munitions production increase, meanwhile, a special extra distribution of rice for workers was instituted on a preferential system, providing for about one "go" of extra rice supply a day. At the same time, additional and special distributions to supplement the regular rations were also instituted for young people, children, infants, and pregnant and nursing women. Furthermore, in response to circumstances, steps for additional rations were provided in the big cities.

All those factors, along with the increased demand for foodstuffs resulting from the natural increase of population and the growing demand for military purposes, caused a steady increase of consumption. To cope with this situation, the Government adopted various policies to check consumption, such as the restrictions placed on rice for sake brewing and the control over rice supplies for commercial purposes.

Eventually, from July of this year it became inevitable to carry out a further reduction of the basic daily rice ration, a cut of 10 per cent being made from the ration of 2.3 "go."

U.S. Army to Control Japanese Schools, Censor Newspapers

General Douglas MacArthur's spokesman announced in Tokyo on September 6 that control of Japanese schools will be taken up by American authorities and that Japanese newspapers will soon be censored by the American army, Domei reported. "Freedom of press does not mean the right to propagandize," he stated. The spokesman also declared that the occupation of Japan by American troops had been "manned orderly compared with what Japan did." He was replying to reports by Japanese newspapers of alleged misconduct by American troops and stated that Japanese allegations of rape, looting and robbery were greatly exaggerated.

JAPAN PERMITTED TO USE SHIPS OF OVER 100 TONS

Can Be Utilized Only for Transporting Goods for Public Consumption

Considerable difficulty and inconvenience were experienced in the daily life of the Japanese people due to the fact that the navigation of Japanese merchant vessels of more than 100 tons was prohibited according to the third item in the demands submitted to our side at Manila on August 20 by the Commander for the Allied Forces. However, as a result of the efforts of the Japanese authorities to rectify this situation in negotiations with the Allied side, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters on September 5 announced that the navigation of ships of more than 100 tons will be permitted for making shipments necessary for the welfare of the people, upon application and approval.

Ships to carry goods for public consumption are to make applications to the Shipping General Bureau, Transportation Ministry, stating the names of ships, embarking ports, destinations, cargoes and other particulars, and then the applications will be submitted to the Allied Forces through the Central Liaison Office for approval.

This arrangement was notified by the Shipping General Office to all ship owners on September 6.

Already, in consideration of the importance of the internal shipping service, the operation of the Aomori-Hakodate and Shimonoseki-Fusan ferry services has been permitted.

PROPERTY LAWS ABOLISHED

Effected by Finance Ministry Controlling Foreign Assets Here

The regulations controlling foreigners, gazetted in Finance Ministry Ordinance No. 46 which were promulgated in July, 1941, to counteract the American order freezing Japanese assets were abolished by the Finance Ministry under date of August 31, this year because of the termination of the war.

The regulations restricted the free disposal of property of specified American, British and Dutch nationals and their free the regulations at the same time restricted Japanese who were to be parties to such transactions.

The abolition of the regulations means that the specified foreigners, like the Japanese will have to submit to restrictions under the Exchange Control Law but will not be subjected to any special restrictions in their everyday lives and in ordinary business transactions.

With regard to the Enemy Property Control Law it will remain in force for some time although the war is over, for the reason that the purpose of the law is to insure the safety of property of Allied nationals.

Fishing Ban Lifted

The ban imposed on fishing in Tokyo Bay by the headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army occupying Tateyama has now been lifted, according to word received here on September 7, and fishing fleets from Chiba Prefecture have all set out to net an estimated 4,000,000 kan of sardines this season.

Rescript Day Dropped

The Imperial Rescript Observance Day which had been observed on the 8th of every month since January, 1942 has been abolished with the termination of the war.

JAPAN'S SHIP TONNAGE IS REVEALED IN DETAIL

Number of Remaining Freighters, Oil Tankers and Fishing Vessels Is Listed

With about 6,300,000 tons of merchant ships, Japan was one of the greatest shipping nations of the world before the outbreak of the recent war, but the serious loss "and damage caused to those ships in the War of Greater East Asia have reduced the total shipping tonnage to only about" 200,000 tons.

The present condition of our merchant ships, including oil tankers and fishing boats is here briefly given.

Freight ships, including passenger-freight boats, total 500, with 1,610,000 deadweight tons or 960,000 tons; but of the total those which are practically in capable of navigation are 114 ships, 510,000 deadweight tons (300,000 gross tons). This leaves 386 ships capable of navigation, with a total of 4,100,000 deadweight tons or 660,000 gross tons. But the ships capable of sailing to the Southern areas total 350,-tons (230,000 gross tons). Ships now under construction total 260,000 deadweight tons, or 150,000 gross tons.

There are 122 oil tankers with 410,000 deadweight tons or 240,000 gross tons, but of the total those now under repair and at anchor number 71 with 300,000 deadweight tons or 180,000 gross tons. The tankers now operating number 51 totaling 110,000 deadweight tons or 60,000 gross tons, as against 700,000 deadweight tons (450,000 gross tons) before the war.

Fishing vessels of more than 100 tons each total about 10,000 tons, and at present about 120,000 deadweight tons or 70,000 gross tons of freighters are being used for fishing purposes.

Sailing craft and motor ships of more than 100 tons each total about 200,000 tons, but about one-half of them are now under repair. Some 80,000 gross tons are now under construction but the time of their completion is unknown at present.

Besides those abovementioned, Japan has about 50,000 tons of ships in the Seto Inland Sea service and about 40,000 tons in the China, Manchoukuo and Korean areas, as well as 30,000 tons in the South. Foreign ships including those which were either taken in the war or chartered from Germany make a total of about 26 ships with 50,000 gross tons.

REPORT ON FERTILIZERS

Decrease Seen in Total Consumption Of Superphosphates

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry reported the yearly consumption since 1940 of chemical fertilizers as ammonium sulphate, calcium cyanide, superphosphates, nitrogeneous fertilizers and phosphate fertilizers not yet made public at the Diet meeting on September 5.

In 1940, a total of 1,805,000 metric tons of ammoniates were used but its production gradually slackened so that in 1944 only 541,000 metric tons of this fertilizer were consumed. This was due to various conditions in coal, electric power and labor and also in part to the reconversion of the manufacturing processes to armament production, which had a telling effect in the output of various chemical fertilizers, especially that of ammonium sulphate.

From the total consumption of 169,000 metric tons of superphosphates in 1940, there was a decrease to 14,000 metric tons in 1944, attributed in the main to the difficulty in importing phosphorus from the south through lack of bottoms.

SENZAKI - FUSAN SERVICE

Labor Bureau Operating Two Boats To Carry Home Koreans

Through the cooperation of the Transportation Ministry, the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has been running two boats between Senzaki, Yamaguchi Prefecture, and Fusan for the benefit of those Koreans, of the total of 2,100,000 residents in Japan at present, who wish to return to their native country.

However, the monthly passenger capacity is only about 30,000. Accordingly, the authorities will give priority of passage to the 300,000 Korean men who have been called to the colors and laborers who have come to Japan collectively, and then to the general Korean residents.

Procurator Kills Self

Procurator Lieutenant General Tomosaburo Shimada, head of the Judicial Department of the East Army, killed himself at the Nakanishi residence, at Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku at 2 a.m. September 4. Funeral services were conducted from 10 a.m. September 6, under the sponsorship of the East Army Headquarters at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple.

Atomic Bomb Injuries Probed, Classified; Dr. Tsuzuki Finds Four Types of Wounds

Injuries on the human body caused by the atomic bomb were classified into four groups by Dr. Masao Tsuzuki of Kyoto Imperial University, who is well known as an authority on anatomy, after a thorough investigation conducted since August 30 in Hiroshima with the assistance of some 20 other physicians, surgeons pathologists and others from the Science Research Institute. Results of the investigation which were published on September 4, gave much light to those who have been terror-stricken since the atomic bomb attack.

The first group of injuries mentioned by Dr. Tsuzuki included all burns caused by ray and heat waves. Burns in this case differ from those caused by ordinary fire, but they are similar to the burns sustained from electron bombs, and usually do not go much deeper than the skin.

The second group included wounds caused by air pressure. When air pressure or gas attacks the human body with exceedingly high speed, it shoots with a speed of 7,000 meters a second within a distance of 100 meters and within a distance of 2,000 meters, air pressure travels with the same speed as that of a ray, with the blast destroying everything nearby.

The third group included those injuries caused by radiatory elements. The effect is somewhat similar to that caused by a neutron, gamma-ray or X-ray. While the X-ray or the gamma-ray loses its effectivity at a long distance and is absorbed by concrete buildings, a neutron is capable of penetrating anything, thus inflicting considerable injury on those in air-raid shelters and houses. The neutron, however, can easily be absorbed by hydrogen paraffin; therefore, the damage on things protected by wet earth, roads or walls was proportionately small.

The fourth kind of injury was caused by the black smoke which rose when the atomic bomb exploded, but as to the real nature of the smoke, nothing definite is yet known.

As was mentioned above, many died from the air pressure, and burns right on the spot while others who were wounded under the ruins of buildings or effected by radiatory elements also died after some 10 days. Those who escaped the gamma-ray died after three weeks or so due to the enamation of the neutron. When the neutron penetrates the human body, patients suffer from high temperature and also from hemorrhages in the mouth, throat or other places. In such a case, the hair falls out, and there is a feeling of exhaustion. All these symptoms are caused by the decrease of white blood corpuscles. Whereas an ordinary healthy person has 6,000 to 8,000 white blood corpuscles, those who were near the center of explosion had only 1,000 left and some only 300 to 400.

After making thorough examinations, Dr. Tsuzuki discovered that the best means of curing injuries from the atomic bomb was to transfuse blood so as to stimulate the internal organs which have much to do with the making of blood within the human body. Furthermore, the injection of vitamine, calcium, salt water and dextrose has been found effective. Nutritious dishes and particularly fresh vegetables must be served to those attacked by the atomic bomb, and complete rest is another important requisite.

Those who were within two kilometers of the center of the explosion are advised to be examined by a doctor. Those who were within a radius of four kilometers from the explosion center must take care of themselves for the ensuing one month and if their blood is found containing less than 300 white blood corpuscles, they must receive thorough treatment. If the white blood corpuscles number 4,000 to 5,000 some rest will cure them.

Many who were not in Hiroshima at the time of the atomic bomb attack but who entered the city for relief purpose and sayed for 10 days or thereabouts, have been dying in succession after showing the same symptoms as those who were actually effected by the bomb. Evidently those who stayed in Hiroshima after the attack were effected by the radiatory elements in which the neutron had radiated. As the effect of radiatory elements is not recognized today the general opinion that the district attacked by the atomic bomb can perhaps never be used, requires re-consideration.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, September 8.

SINCERITY SURELY WINS

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Concerning the enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration, apart from the terms regarding the disarming of troops, the concrete plans of the Allied Nations have as yet not been made clear. What will be considered as peace industries? What norm will be set for our living standard? Besides, how will our administrative jurisdiction be adjusted in connection with the advance of the Allied Forces? Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on September 3 and 4 had meetings with General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, and Lieutenant General Richard Sutherland, Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces, in Yokohama, all conducted negotiations on those fundamental issues.

As the result, the Allied side came to understand the sincerity of our country in carrying out the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Some apprehensions had been felt in connection with the problem of military administration by the Allied Powers and it had seemed that indications to that effect had not been entirely lacking. But now it has been definitely recognized that all measures shall, throughout, be taken through the Japanese Government, and that there is no intention to set up a military administration. Furthermore, an understanding was reached to the effect that altogether no military scrips shall be used in Japan—a matter which has a most important bearing on the maintenance of our currency and economy.

That pledges must be respected and faith must be valued: that applies of course to nations in the same way as it does to individuals. And if there is sincerity throughout, eventually no strife, no complication should be impossible of solution. Once our acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration had been reported at home and abroad, all the world expressed the following opinion:

"Though Japan, who went so far as to produce her 'Special Attack Corps', had eventually to decide on surrender owing to the unexpected change in the situation caused by the use of the atomic bomb and the Soviest Union's war entry, yet further complications hereafter will be inevitable."

And it cannot be gainsaid that probably the Allied Forces, too, had such apprehensions until the time of their advance to our Mainland. Bluntly speaking, probably to the majority of our people, too, the sudden acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration came quite unexpectedly. There was excitement, and some people were carried away by violent feelings. But once the Imperial Decision had been made and once the Imperial Rescript was issued, these feelings entirely disappeared. The entire nation showed utmost sincerity in implicitly complying with the Imperial Rescript.

Without meeting any friction whatsoever, the Allied Forces landed peacefully in Japan. In dealing with all the connected measures, not only the attitude of our Government, but also that of the press, the Imperial Diet, the fighting services, the people—nay, of all Japan, is based on the acceptance of defeat as a fact. The mistakes of the past are candidly accepted as mistakes. With international faith forming the only article of creed, the entire nation is bending her total efforts toward the reconstruction of a Japan of Peace and toward international collaboration. There is no double-dealing, no temporizing.

And there is no reason why this true feeling, this sincerity of the entire nation should not prevail upon the Allied Forces. It is not merely on such fundamental problems as that of military administration that an understanding was reached in the talks between the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. An all-out understanding was also reached regarding the use of ships and the rehabilitation of peace industries not connected with military requirements. And while thus we can see bright days ahead regarding the maintenance of our national life, we are also able to clearly see the validity of the principle that sincerity surely wins.

As to the revival of peace industries, concrete negotiations will hreafter speedily be conducted on the basis of the general understanding reached between the Japanese and Allied authorities. Concerning this point, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu has felt apprehensions about arbitrary measures to be taken by the diplomatic authorities only, and an adviser system is to be established for the Central Liaison Office which is to be directly in charge of those matters. Participation of all experienced men of knowledge from among the civilians is to be solicited. Otherwise, through the expansion of the present adviser system of the Foreign Ministry, or through the establishment of a new system, the views of private circles shall be allowed broad access. Thus, all measures shall be taken without fail, the Foreign Minister stated. And it is believed that this is indeed of foremost importance.

What is the reason for the calamity confronting our country today. Fundamentally, the first thing to be mentioned is the mistaken view which the fighting services and officialdom had entertained about our national strength. Now our country is sweeping away the mistakes of the past and is at the starting point for national reconstruction. The mistakes resulting from an inexperienced, biased viewpoint must not be repeated. To this, the Foreign Minister must turn his foremost attention and speedy measures are called for. From the viewpoint of the people's livelihood, the rehabilitation of the peace industries is, at the start of the reconstruction of the State, the most essential problem which does not permit of a single day's delay.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE
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EDUCATIONAL REFORMS PUSHED BY AUTHORITIES

Normal Administration Is Objective; Wartime Organs Being Abolished

To return educational administration back to normal, the Education Ministry has abolished its Student Mobilization Bureau, and has decided to improve and expand its Scientific Education Bureau as well as to revive its Physical Training Bureau. It was announced on September 5.

During the war, matters concerning physical training were under the control of the Student Mobilization Bureau, but with the end of the war, the Physical Training Bureau will be revived.

With the abolishment of the Technological Board, some of the affairs formerly handled by that Bureau, will be transferred to the Education Ministry, and particular efforts will be directed to scientific education.

In the Education Minister's Secretariat will be organized a General Affairs Room to make various plans for educational administration.

The Scientific Education Bureau will have two sections, the first to take charge of the direction of scientific education, laboratory researches, and scientific application, and the second section to undertake the control and investigation of scientific education. The Bureau's staff will be increased by five times.

The revived Physical Training Bureau will have three sections, Physical Training, Service, and Health. The services of students engaged in food production will be continued under the direction of this Bureau.

Science Board Abolished

With the change in the structure of Government offices and also their simplification in order to meet the postwar condition, the Technological Board has been abolished, it was announced by the Board of Information on Tuesday.

The Technological Board was established on January 31, 1942 as the highest administrative organ covering scientific and technical fields, for the increased production of airplanes and other arms.

Matters which were under the jurisdiction of the Technological Board were transferred to the Education, and Commerce and Industry Ministries.

With the abolition of the Technological Board, the Patent and Standard Bureau has been newly organized in the Commerce and Industry Ministry to handle all affairs concerning patents, inventions, designs and trade marks, it was announced on Wednesday.

Nippon Gendarmeries In Tokyo, Kanagawa Dissolved by Order

By order of the MacArthur Headquarters the gendarmeries all over the country will be gradually disarmed and dissolution of the gendarmeries in the Kanagawa district has already been completed. In the Tokyo zone the dissolution was concluded on Friday.

CAN CONTINUE STUDIES

Military Students Allowed to Enter Ordinary Institutions

Graduates of various army and navy schools and those still attending such schools are being demobilized, but for such persons desiring to pursue their studies further, the government has decided to allow them to enter schools under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry and permission for entrance or transfer to these schools was given, as decided at a recent Cabinet meeting.

Regarding the above, the Education Ministry made the following announcement on Thursday.

Students for middle schools will be specially admitted on November 1, for higher technical schools on November 15 and for universities probably in April of next year. Only first-year students in universities will be accepted and permission will not be given to students to join classes of the second or third years.

Those transferring to other schools should be as far as possible select the nearest schools for reasons of lodging and food. Selective examinations will be made for entrance into middle and technical schools and universities, not on school subjects but will be confined to oral and physical examinations.

Application to the Education Ministry should be made at once for re-entrance into schools of all students who have enlisted or been called to the colors while attending schools.

65 KILLED IN TRAIN MISHAP

61 Passengers Also Injured in Vicinity of Sasago Station

A train wreck causing the death of 65, as far as ascertained up to the present, serious injury to 26 and slight injury to 35 passengers occurred at 3:14 p.m., September 6 when the locomotive and five of the passenger cars of the Nagano-bound train leaving Shinjuku Station at 11 p.m. the previous night derailed after leaving Sasago Station.

The two front passenger cars overlapped each other and because the carriages were of wooden structure caused a great number of casualties.

Investigation is being made regarding the accident.

Les familles **Darbier Raya Kinoshita Chevallier** ont la douleur de vous faire part du deces de:

Monsieur JULES DARBIER

survenu a Miyanoshita le 31 Aout dernier.

En raison des circonstances, les funerailles n'auront lieu qu'a une date ulterieure.

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Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, [illegible] or TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

FARMING experts, preferably married couple, for farm work. Housing, etc. will be provided. Good salary.
Apply Box 243, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SERVANTS for large family home at Lake Nojiri.
Apply Box 24[illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

COOK, man, with many years' experience, seeks position. Has good references. Eijiro Kobayashi care Taisanso, [illegible] Minami Sensoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED interpreter, many years in various lines of business in America and Japan, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 240, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages seeks position.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INTERPRETER and translator with many years, news work experience, desires position with foreign press correspondent. Speaks and writes English perfectly.
Apply Box 237, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

IN Karuizawa, August 31st, from motor truck between Mikasa and Mampei Hotel lost a parcel containing record player and small rug. Finder is kindly requested to communicate with H. Sakai, 6 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Mutsumiya, [illegible] Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1770.

For Sale

COMPLETE office furniture in first class condition, 2 large steel cases, 1 steel cabinet, 1 standard typewriter, 1 portable typewriter, 1 writing desk, 1 arm-chair, 1 office clock. Wishes to sell the above in one lot to highest bidder.
Apply Box 238, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DINING, living, bedroom furniture, clothes, shoes, gramophone, cabinets, etc. in Karuizawa. Box No. 228, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 235, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

2 NEW Longins wrist watches, gents and ladies, Underwood typewriter, 10" carriage, in perfect condition.
Apply Box 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 230, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BOOKS on farming, cattle breeding and other agricultural subjects in Japanese, English, etc.
Apply Box 242, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BUTCHERY machines, vacuum boiling machine, tin closing machine and other implements for canned food factory. War damaged or burnt machines will also be accepted.
Apply Box 241, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 229, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HEMP-SEEDS (Asanomi) urgently. Willing to pay a good price, or in exchange for foodstuff or clothing. W. H. Wobker, Uchida Besso, Gora, Hakone.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, [illegible] phonographs, electric motors, [illegible] machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 216, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, gay pattern. Also haori, brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman, willing to teach Japanese language to foreigners at their home from 6 p.m. [illegible] charge, or exchange instruction.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1945

What Shall We Think of The Americans?

Just what are we Japanese to think of the American forces of occupation? The American commander in one particular locality has decreed that no Japanese in his district may wear clothes of American manufacture, use furniture of American make, eat food of American origin, or use anything of a distinctly American character, and that any Japanese driver overtaking an American army auto may be shot at. In another locality not so far away, the American commander has contributed truckloads of food, blankets, medical supplies, and other goods to be given to the local Japanese population and has distributed candy to the Japanese children in the neighborhood. Conceivably a Japanese youngster munching blithely on a chocolate bar given him by one commander may, if he should wander innocently a few miles away into the territory of the other commander, be summarily punished for violating an American military ukase.

Why it should be necessary to prohibit the Japanese of one locality from using goods of American manufacture is a bit beyond our thick Japanese mentality to understand. It is conceivable that the only clothes an air raid victim happens to have left is a suit which he bought when he visited America before the war. Is he to be required now to strip himself naked? On general principles it might be a good thing to allow pot shots to be taken at all speed fiends, but it is going to be tough for the Japanese driver to tell what cars he can safely pass up and what cars he can not without getting his anatomy pumped full of lead. Particularly, when so many of the American army cars are requisitioned Japanese autos with no distinguishing marks except the little yellow lettering on the front doors which can hardly be seen until the car has been overtaken.

It may be that this commander's orders have been incorrectly translated, but at least the people of the district have been given to understand that these are the purports of the commander's instructions. Yet, the Americans seem to be a reasonable people, for in another district the local American commander lost no time in repealing his orders after a couple of days when he found that his original severe restrictions were not necessary. The officer who is such an enemy of candy munching and speeding on the part of the Japanese may likewise soon see fit to moderate his orders. He may have even already done so.

Or it may be, however, that this commander really means to be tough. Many American newspapers are saying that the Japanese should not be coddled, and by gum, this colonel is going to see to it that these rascals are taught that they have been licked. But no Japanese has to be prohibited from smoking a Chesterfield to realize that his country has been defeated; the pain of defeat is acute enough without this awful additional punishment.

But on the other hand, there are so many other American officers and soldiers who are so decent and civil and reasonable. After all, as the Americans say, it takes all kinds. But in the meantime, it is rather puzzling to figure out just what to conclude about the American occupation forces as a whole.

Of course, the Americans can do whatever they choose to do. It is not for us to say. We have been defeated, and we are at their mercy. Ours not to reason why; ours but to do and die—if we should happen to overtake a jeep. But we do know how we shall feel toward certain American attitudes.

If the Americans are going to be tough with us, whether out of sheer cussedness or out of the well-intentioned but dubious pedagogic theory that the heart can be purified by a whacking applied on other quarters, we shall take it silently and grimly. But we shall not be able to avoid feeling that the American brand of military control is no improvement over the militarism of our own authoritarian war leaders from whom we thought the Americans had come to liberate us. If there is to be no escape from being peremptorily ordered around by imperious gentlemen in uniform of some nationality or another, we would prefer to have kept our own, for at least they were proved to have been not so invincible.

If, on the other hand, the American occupation authorities prove to be moderate and reasonable and tolerant, we shall be confirmed in our idea that the overthrow of our militarists was a good thing for our own welfare. We are not asking to be coddled; we are not begging for hand-outs of American candy or even of Ration K which seems like the height of luxury after the privations we have been through. We do not expect our former enemies suddenly to hold our hands and sympathize with our woes. We shall not complain at a due measure of sternness. But if we are treated with a reasonable amount of respect and consideration despite our defeat, we shall be made to feel that there is much we should learn from such magnanimous victors.

Which of the two represents the real American attitude, we are not yet able to tell. Of course it is clear enough that the policy of the responsible higher authorities is eminently reasonable. But whether that is a matter of conscious policy or whether it represents also the spontaneous attitude of the majority of all the ranks and of the public in America, we do not know. We are still trying to figure it out from the puzzling ambiguity in the conduct of the American troops.

To the Occupation Soldiers From the Plain Folks of The Interior

We have heard rumors, and some of us have read a good deal, about Democracy and Christianity—which we are told are highly prized in your country—so much so that you would wage war to preserve them. Now, we plain people are very conservative toward arguments or coercion or any sort of propaganda printed matter; but we are equally open-mided toward demonstrations or proofs which we can see with our own eyes. So now you gentlemen are going to show us how Democracy and Christianity work. Whether you intend to do this or not, you are going to do it by your daily conduct amongst us. Therefore we welcome you.

According to rumors, Democracy (and we are told, Christianity is the completed form of it) means a fair deal for all; it makes men broad-minded toward others; it does away with political and class and racial distinctions, and is tolerant toward all men, regardless of physical size or strength; it makes men look upon their neighbors as brother men, rather than suspecting them of all sorts of meanness just because they are a bit different; it promotes peaceful adjustment of misunderstandings; mutual cooperation, instead of brutal competition: kindness and helpfulness towards those who are less fortunate than oneself; friendliness, gentlemanly behavior, and the general betterment of the whole world—instead of the exploitation of the weak by a powerful few.

To us, all this sounds almost too good to be true. But now we shall have a chance to learn the facts about it. You are going to show us!

If you do this, how grateful and how benefited we shall be!

A few thousand of you, in a few months, can accomplish much more toward making the World "safe for Democracy" than as many millions, in as many years, could possibly accomplish with tanks and bombs and swords and machine-guns: by your lives rather than by yours and others' deaths.

So we welcome you with great expectations. Great is your opportunity—and your responsibility.

Yours respectfully
The Common People of Nippon.

Ah, How?

The professor of astronomy had shown his fair visitor all through the observatory, and explained the work in minute detail.

"I can understand how a new star might be discovered," she remarked sweetly, "but how do you clever people ever find out its name?"

Worse Still

He—I made an awful mistake just now. I told the man I thought the host must be a stingy old blighter, and it happened to be the host that I spoke to.

She—Oh, you mean my husband.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Early History of Parties and Statesmen Told

III

All the elder statesmen, clan and bureaucratic bodies were alarmed in the extreme by this organization of the Constitutional Party. A meeting was called before the Emperor on the 24th and a hot discussion on counter measures against the power of the party was continued for several hours. Ito asserted that there were but three ways for him to meet the situation: either to form a governmental party himself to carry on the government, or to resign first and form a party to support the Government from outside, or lastly to surrender altogether before the Constitutional Party and let them organize a cabinet with Okuma and Itagaki at their head. Yamagata of the Nagato or Choshu clan was firmly opposed to this proposal and declared "It is against the Japanese Constitution to establish a cabinet upon a party foundation; let us quit the Constitution for the time being if necessary to meet 'the critical moment!'" On June 27, 1898, however, Okuma and Itagaki were finally called to the Imperial Court and ordered to form a cabinet. A coalition cabinet was thus formed on the 30th of that month, all the posts except those of Navy and War Ministers being filled by party men. Its composition was as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Okuma (Progressive); Home Minister, Itagaki (Liberal); Minister of Finance, Matsuda (Liberal); Minister of Juctice, Daito (Progressive); Minister of Education, Ozaki (Progressive); Minister of Communications, Hayashi (Liberal); Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Oishi (Progressive); Minister of War, Katsura (Choshu clan); and Minister of the Navy, Saigo (Satsuma clan).

It was, however, a combination of antagonistic forces for convenience' sake, and the partisans soon began to quarrel among themselves, so that the Constitutional Party, which tried to advance too quickly, soon split up again into the former Liberal and Progressive Parties, largely by the tactics of Toru Hoshi, who played an influential part in politics as a member of the Liberal Party, and was assassinated later in a room of the Tokyo City Hall. So the first party cabinet was compelled to dissolve without meeting a session of the Diet on October 31, 1898, within four months of its formation.

Yamagata Returns

Now came the turn of bureaucracy again, under Yamagata of the Nagato or Choshu clan (these two Japanese words indicate the same Nagato Province at the south-western end of the Main Island), in November, 1898. Yamagata had had bitter experience with political parties and this time he succeeded in getting the support of the Liberal Party (which called itself Kenseito as yet) and handled the 13th session of the Diet as he wished, many important revisions of the national laws being made, and the military preparations being enlarged by raising the taxes on many important items.

It was during the life of this cabinet that the new treaties which had been concluded with foreign nations at the time of the former Ito Cabinet were put into force, and Japan came to stand on an equal footing with the other civilized countries of the world politically and diplomatically. This was on July 17, 1899. The Yamagata Cabinet accomplished great feats in the administration of complicated and extensive political affairs after the Sino-Japanese War, and laid the foundations for the future development of Japan. But as a representative of the old bureaucracy, a survivor of the discarded clan officials, he left many bureaucratic traces in the law and the government system by establishing the rule that the posts of War and Navy Ministers can be held only by officers on the active list, and by enlarging the power of the Privy Council, which hindered the healthy development of political parties in later days.

Satisfied with his own performance in the enlargement of military preparations, completion of laws and institutions in general, revision of the election law, improvement of local governments, and advancement in the educational system and institutions, Yamagata tendered his resignation to the Throne in September, 1900.

Ito Forms the Seiyukai

A little before that, Ito returned from his tour of China and wanted to organize a powerful political party himself, and the Liberal Party was anxious to get him to revive its power after its separation from the Yamagata Cabinet. The party wished to put Ito at its head, while Ito wanted to organize a party purely of his own without the help of any existing party. But the general trend of political affairs at this time finally compelled these two to become united into one, and the Liberal Party was renewed by Ito, assuming a new name, Rikken Seiyukai, or Constitutional Party, on September 15, 1900. On October 9, 1900, Ito formed a cabinet for the fourth time, and it was welcomed by the party men and the people at large, but the reactionary movement of the House of Peers shortened its life, and Ito never again had an opportunity for organizing a cabinet, although he had much to do yet for national politics, especially in the field of Korean affairs.

The Katsura Cabinet

On June 2, 1901, General Katsura formed his cabinet upon the basis of bureaucracy again. Katsura and the members of his Cabinet were rather young compared with those of the preceding cabinets and the Elder Statesmen were anxious about their ability, but Katsura was quick to see the unrest in the Seiyukai and immediately took steps to control it for the convenience of the Government. In this he succeeded fairly well, and the 16th session of the Diet passed off in peace, at the beginning of the year 1902, winning, at the same time, the general applause of the people on the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on February 12, 1902. The 7th general election was held on August 10, 1902, in which the number of the Lower House members was enlarged from 300 to 376, and as the result the Seiyukai gained 189 seats, the Kensei-honto (Progressive Party) 104, the Empire Party 18, the Sanshi Club seven, and independents 58. As is always the case with a bureaucratic cabinet even this clever and skilled tractician met with strong opposition from the Elder Statesmen and the two great parties over the problem of raising funds for naval expansion by increasing the land tax, and the 17th session was dissolved because of a direct collision between the Lower House and the Katsura Cabinet. It did not end in the victory of the Government, but Katsura again made a painstaking effort in the 18th session by changing his policy from raising the land tax to floating a public loan to obtain the necessary means for the proposed naval extension.

Saionji Succeeds Ito

The Katsura Cabinet had been in power over two years already and the general atmosphere suggested a change when the threatening state of affairs in Manchuria was further complicated by the aggressive policy of the Russian Government, Katsura was ordered to stay at his post although he tendered his resignation, largely because of the pressure of Ito, who was a Genro and the head of the Seiyukai at the same time. According to the advice of Yamagata and Matsukata, who were also Genro, Ito and Saionji exchanged positions and President Ito of the Seiyukai was appointed President of the Privy Council; while Saionji, President of the Council, succeeded Ito as that of the Seiyukai.

Saionji was the only remaining Genro at that time. He was a progressive statesman, and it was his earnest desire to see a pure party cabinet come into existence. He had been many times suggested as Premier but had always refused, as he considered it unreasonable and bureaucratic to form a cabinet with no backing in the House of Representatives, so he gladly accepted this proposal of the Seiyukai and made great efforts for the revival of the party which had shrunk to 120 from its absolute majority of 193 at the beginning of the 18th session largely because of long inner disturbances.

At the same time, the rival party Kensei-honto was also experiencing the same kind of internal troubles because of Katsura's despotic policy for reducing the power of all parties, and it was natural that the two parties should unite to impeach the Katsura Cabinet. The 19th session was convoked at the end of 1903, with Kono as President of the House of Representatives and Iyesato Tokugawa, that of the House of Peers. But this session was dissolved immediately after its opening meeting because of the resolution impeaching the Government.

War With Russia

War was declared against Russia on February 10, 1904. The emergency session of the Diet was convoked on March 18 and the regular one on December 28 of the same year, and in the latter the Diet unanimously passed a budget of ordinary expenses ¥110,000,000 and war disbursement ¥780,000,000. The famous victories at Port Arthur, Mukden and the Japan Sea finally brought peace, and by the mediation of President Roosevelt the peace treaty was concluded between Japan and Russia on September 5, 1905. On the same day riots broke out in Tokyo and other big cities because of the general dissatisfaction with the terms of the peace treaty, and Tokyo was put under martial law. Ito, President of the Privy Council, went to Korea by Imperial Order in November and that country was made a protectorate of Japan, Ito becoming the first President-General, while Komura, who returned from Portsmouth, immediately went to Peking and concluded treaties with China on Japanese rights and privileges to settle the problems arising from the peace treaty.

The Saionji Cabinet

The Katsura Cabinet remained in power as long as four years and seven months and accomplished several important enterprises, but taking the responsibility for the riots and for a disturbance in the Tokyo Imperial University, which also occurred in connection with the conclusion of the Peace Treaty, resigned in January, 1906, and Saionji was ordered to form a cabinet; but failed to organize one of pure party-government because of the great power of bureaucracy behind the national politics. The most important measure in the 22nd session of the Diet was that for the State ownership of all railways. With great difficulty it was passed with an amendment by the House of Peers. The peace-loving Saionji strove for the civilization of Manchuria, transforming the military rule into civil administration. It was an expression of this policy that the South Manchuria Railway Company was established in this year.

While the Seiyukai became prosperous as the government party, the Kensei-honto had a hard time and Okuma finally left it on January 20, 1907.

The Saionji Cabinet continued for two-and-half years fighting against the forces of bureaucracy, and the Seiyukai obtained an absolute majority of 190 at the 10th election, May, 1908. But Saionji left his position a little after the election partly because of his illness and partly owing to the stubborn pressure of the bureaucrats, who were specially critical of his liberal policy toward the socialists, who had gradually increased in number since the Sino-Japanese War.

REPORT TO THE DIET

On the Termination of the War

ANNEX IV

Communication of the Japanese Government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

With reference to the Japanese Government's Note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese Government have the honor to communicate to the Governments of the four Powers as follows:

1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial Rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and ensure the signature by His Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue His commands to all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above-mentioned terms.

ANNEX V

Note of the Japanese Government to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union Expressing Its Desire With Reference to the Execution of Certain Provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation

The Japanese Government would like to be permitted to state to the Governments of America, Britain, China and the Soviet Union what they most earnestly desire with reference to the execution of certain Provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation. This may be done possibly at the time of the Signature. But fearing that they may not be able to find an appropriate opportunity, they take the liberty of addressing the Governments of the Four Powers through the good offices of the Government of Switzerland.

In view of the fact that the purpose of occupation as mentioned in the Potsdam Proclamation is solely to secure the achievement of the basic objectives set forth in the said Proclamation, the Japanese Government sincerely desire that the four Powers, relying upon the good faith of the Japanese Government, will facilitate discharge by the Japanese Government of their obligations as to forestall any unnecessary complications.

It is earnestly solicited that:

(a) In case of the entry of Allied fleets or troops in Japan Proper, the Japanese Government be notified in advance, so that arrangements can be made for reception.

(b) The number of the points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies for occupation be limited to minimum number, selection of the points be made in such a manner as to leave such a city as Tokyo unoccupied and the force to be stationed at each point be made as small as possible.

2. Disarming of the Japanese forces, being a most delicate task as it involves over three millions of officers and men overseas and having direct bearing on their honor, the Japanese Government will, of course, take utmost pains. But it is suggested that the best and the most effective method would be that under the command of His Majesty the Emperor, the Japanese forces are allowed to disarm themselves and surrender arms of their own accord.

Disarming of the Japanese forces on the Continent be carried out beginning on the front line and in successive stages.

In connection with the disarming it is hoped that Article 35 of the Hague Convention will be applied and the honor of the soldier will be respected, permitting them, for instance, to wear swords. Further, the Japanese Government be given to understand the Allies have no intention to employ disarmed Japanese soldiers for compulsory labor. It is sincerely hoped that shipment and transportation facilities necessary for the evacuation of the soldiers to their homeland will be speedily provided.

3. Since some forces are located in remote places difficult to communicate the Imperial Order, it is desired that reasonable time be allowed before the cessation of hostilities.

4. It is hoped that the Allies will be good enough quickly to take necessary steps or extend us facilities for the shipment of indispensable foodstuffs and medical supplies to Japanese forces in distant islands, and for the transport of wounded soldiers from those islands.

ANNEX VI

Message of the U.S. Government Concerning the Arrangements for the Cessation of Hostilities

You are to proceed as follows:

1. Direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces, informing the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of the effective date and hour of such cessation.

2. Send emissaries at once to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with information of the disposition of the Japanese forces and commanders and fully empowered to make any arrangements directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to enable him and his accompanying forces to arrive at the place designated by him to receive the formal surrender.

3. For the purpose of receiving such surrender and carrying it into effect, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has been designated as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and he will notify the Japanese Government of the time, place and other details of the formal surrender.

ANNEX VII

From Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese Emperor, the Japanese Imperial Government, the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters

Pursuant to the acceptance of the terms of surrender of the Allied Powers by the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial Headquarters, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers hereby directs the immediate cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is to be notified at once of the effective date and hour of such cessation of hostilities, whereupon Allied forces will be directed to cease hostilities.

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers further directs the Japanese Imperial Government to send to this Headquarters at Manila, Philippine Islands, a competent representative empowered to receive in the name of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters certain requirements for carrying into effect the terms of surrender. The above representative will present to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers upon his arrival a document authenticated by the Emperor of Japan, empowering him to receive the requirements of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The representative will be accompanied by competent advisers representing the Japanese army, the Japanese navy and the Japanese air forces. The latter advisers will be thoroughly familiar with airdrome facilities in the Tokyo area.

Procedure for transport of the above party under safe conduct is prescribed as follows:

ANNEX VIII

Proclamation

Accepting the terms set forth in the Declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26, 1945, at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, We have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on Our behalf the Instrument of Surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue General Orders to the Military and Naval Forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. We command all Our people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of Instrument of Surrender and the General Orders issued by the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder.

This second day of the ninth month of the twentieth year of Showa.

Seal of the Emperor

Signed: HIROHITO.
Countersigned: Naruhiko-o
Countersigns of other Cabinet Ministers

A CHINESE MYSTIC

Chuang Tzu, Flourished Two Centuries After Lao Tzu

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

III

Now Lao Tzu speaks of Tao as having existed before Heaven and Earth: "Heaven," he says, "takes its law from Tao; but the law of Tao is its own spontaneity." With him, therefore, Tao is the antecedent of T'ien, being what modern philosophers term the Unconditioned or the Absolute. As to his T'ien, the ambiguity which lurks therein makes it doubtful whether he had any definite conception of it at all. He simply appears to have accepted the already existing Chinese cosmogony, oblivious or careless of its incompatibility with his own novel conception of Tao. Chuang Tzu to some extent removes this ambiguity by reverting to the older usage. He deposes Tao from its premier position as the Absolute, and puts T'ien in its place. Tao becomes a mystic moral principle not unlike Lao Tzu's Te, or "Virtue," and the latter term when used at all has lost most of its technical significance. Thus broadly stated, some such explanation will prove helpful to the reader, though he may still be baffled by a passage like the following: A man looks upon God* as upon his father, and loves Him in like measure. Shall he, then, not love that which is greater than God?" The truth is that neither consistency of thought nor exact terminology can be looked for in Chinese philosophy as a whole, and least of all, perhaps, in such an abstract system as that of early Taoism.

Leaving this somewhat barren discussion as to the relative position of Tao and T'ien, we now come to what was undoubtedly Chuang Tzu's greatest achievement in the region of pure thought. As in so many other cases, the germ is provided by Lao Tzu, who has the saying: "The recognition of beauty as such implies the idea of ugliness, and the recognition of good implies the idea of evil." Following up his hint, Chuang Tzu is led to insist on the ultimate relativity of all human perceptions. Even space and time are relative. Sense-knowledge is gained by looking at things from only one point of view, and is therefore utterly illusory and untrustworthy. Hence, it appears that the most fundamental distinctions of our thought are unreal and crumble away when exposed to the "light of Nature." Contraries no longer stand in sharp antagonism, but are in some sense actually identical with each other, because there is a real and all-embracing Unity behind them. There is nothing which is not objective, nothing which is not subjective; which is as much as to say, that subjective is also objective, and objective also subjective. When he pauses here to ask whether it be possible to say that subjective and objective really exist at all, he seems to be touching the fringe of scepticism pure and simple. But the point is not pressed; he is an idealist at heart, and will not permanent Reality underlying the flow of phenomena. True wisdom then consists in withdrawing from one's own individual standpoint and entering into "subjective relation with all things." He who can achieve this will "reject all distinctions of that and that," because he is able to descry an ultimate Unity in which they are merged, a mysterious One which "blends, transcends them all."

Still keeping Lao Tzu in sight, our author draws further curious inferences from this doctrine of relativity. Virtue implies vice, and therefore will indirectly be productive of it. In any case, to aim at being virtuous is only an ignorant and one-sided way of regarding the principles of the universe. Rather let us transcend the artificial distinctions of right and wrong, and take Tao itself as our model, keeping our minds in a state of perfect balance, absolutely passive and quiescent, making no effort in any direction. The ideal then is something which is neither good nor bad, pleasure nor pain, wisdom nor folly; it simply consists in following nature, or taking the line of least resistance. The attainment of this state, and the spiritual blessings accruing therefrom, constitute the main theme of Chuang Tzu's discourse. His whole duty of man is thus summed up and put into a nutshell: "Resolve your mental energy into abstraction, your physical energy into inaction. Allow yourself to fall in with the natural order of phenomena, without admitting the element of self."

This elimination of self is in truth the substitution of the ampler atmosphere of Tao for one's own narrow individuality. But Tao is not only inert and unchanging, it is also profoundly unconscious—a strange attribute, which at once fixes a gulf between it and our idea of a personal God. And accordingly, since Tao is the grand model for mankind Chuang Tzu would have us to attain so far as may be to a like unconsciousness. But absolute and unbroken unconsciousness during this life, being an impossibility, he advocated, not universal suicide, which would plainly violate the order of nature, but a state of mental consciousness. In order to explain his thought more clearly, he gives a number of vivid illustrations from life such as the parable of Prince Hui's cook, who devoted himself to Tao and worked with his mind and not with his eye.

(To Be Continued)

READERS IN COUNCIL

A French Reply

Editor, Nippon Times:

In the editorial of the NIPPON TIMES dated 3rd of September, I took notice of paragraphs concerning the attitude of Great Britain and France towards Germany of 1918 and specially of the following one:

"Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, if practised as planned by its advocate, would certainly have become the framework of a peace based on justice. But at Versailles, the Anglo-French feeling of vengeance prevailed over justice and the paramount attention of the Anglo-French leaders came to be focussed on how to wreak vengeance on defeated Germany .... "It is not without reason that it is said that those who assisted most greatly the rise of the Nazis were Britain and France .... Eventually those growth resulted in the Second World War."

I am sure that you think to be perfectly right in making such statements which appear to be so final that they can go down in history as uncontestable and universally admitted opinions; I am sure also that such statements are soundly based on definite facts; however, although I possess the text of the Versailles treaty and many commentaries, I am unable to find anything which could induce me to sincerely believe France focussed her paramount attention on how to wreak vengeance on defeated Germany.

On the contrary, my opinion was and is still is that the 1918 Germany has, inside her frontiers every opportunity to rise again to become one of the most industrialized countries in Europe and one of the leading Powers. This opinion is confirmed by the fact that Germany became really one of the richest, and of the biggest exporter in the world; the way she used the gold she received from nearly every country against her goods is another problem.

Besides, it is also a plain fact that the Allied Powers in order to avoid absolutely another World War, allowed Germany To annex AUSTRIA, BOHEMIA and unofficially the whole TCHECO SLOVAKIA: territories which, as far as I know, have never been under the sovereignty of the modern times Germany.

Regarding the position of my country, I would like to recall to your readers' memory what every Frenchman knows, if only as a taxpayer:

1. That we did not acquire any German territory excepting colonies for which the League of Nations designated us as mandatory Power;

2. That we did not ask for any war indemnity (not even the restitution of the 5 billions gold we paid to Bismarck in 1871);

3. That if we obtained by this famous Versailles treaty a certain amount as reparations, this amount has been so much reduced that finally it was remitted and cancelled when we had cashed nearly nothing;

4. That, on the other end, we had to rebuild our devastated districts with our own money, the result of which is that we still bear an enormous public debt of about 300 billions francs, although it has been proved that those destructions had been done intentionally by Germany when she started her final retreat;

5. That, if you take into account the Saar basin for 15 years, this was given to us as a just compensation for the systematic destruction of our coal mines in the Northern districts;

6. That France paid with 1,500,000 dead and a great number of wounded this rich bounty.

You are also probably right when you state that Japan avoided, in the Russo-Japanese settlement, any proposal which might foster a lasting Russian hatred; still in this war, as in the Chinese war, as in the 1914-1918 war (Versailles treaty), Japan acquired territories which had never been under the sovereignty of Japan before, not speaking of many advantages.

I think many of your regular readers will be very much interested in knowing the definite facts upon which your judgement is founded.

Incidentally I may note that, being in Japan for twenty-five years now, I did my best on many occasions, to give to my Japanese friends the exact balance-sheet of the 1914-1918 war for France as I wanted badly that they understand the true position of my country towards Germany.

I beg to thank you in advance for the kindness you will show to your readers in giving out with details the data on which they can base their final opinion on the point.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours truly
Francois CHEVALLIER
Special correspondent in Japan
for "LE TEMPS"

Looney Lyrics

"A Teddy bear sat on the ice,
As cold as he could be;
But soon he up and walked away,
'My tale is told,' said he."